

## ITALY MOBS QUIET AS KING PURSUADES SALADRA TO STAY

Action of Premier, Who Resigned, Brings Halt to Great Internal Strife.

## TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM STREETS OF ROME

Two Others Refuse Post During Government's Day of Anxiety.

## OUTBREAKS OVER NATION

"Death to Emperor William," "Down With Monarchy," Some of the Angry Cries in Demonstrations.

ROME, May 15.—Italy's great internal crisis, which has been marked by outbreaks of infuriated pro-war mobs in many cities, seems to have come to an end. Antonio Salandra, who resigned with his cabinet, has consented to retain the premiership at the earnest solicitation of King Victor Emmanuel.

As the news spread that Signor Salandra would remain in power, a sudden change came over the people. As if obeying some secret sign, the populace calmed down and all the troops were withdrawn. The infuriated mobs of yesterday seemed to disappear, and peaceful crowds this evening passed the Austrian embassy without even noticing the residence of the representative of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Others Refuse Commission.

Premier Salandra's action followed a day of anxiety for the government. After Salandra had absolutely refused to continue in the post, King Victor Emmanuel instructed Signor Marcora, president of the chamber of deputies, with the mission of forming a new cabinet. After it appeared that he was about to succeed in establishing a cabinet representing all political factions, he suddenly announced that he would not resign further activities. The king then requested Paolo Carcano, former minister of the treasury in the Salandra cabinet, to take the important mission. He declined. The king then went into conference with Signor Salandra.

Royal Palace Guarded.

The situation here became still more serious owing to the general strike which was proclaimed in Milan as a protest against the course of political events in Italy. The military authorities centered here troops from neighboring garrisons and had sufficient force to check any serious movement. The royal palace, the prefecture and the German and Austrian consulates were strongly guarded by troops.

Great apprehension has been felt by the authorities concerning the coming funeral of a workman named Gadda, a youth of seventeen years, who died from wounds sustained during the strike.

Riotous demonstrations in Rome increased in intensity when it became known that the king had accepted Premier Salandra's resignation.

Press Upon Embassy.

One of the most violent outbreaks occurred in connection with attempts of the crowds to approach the Austrian embassy. A member of the staff of the national newspaper, *"Il Nazionale"*, succeeded in hurling his cane through a window of the embassy, breaking the glass. He was arrested.

At a meeting in Borghese Square twenty speakers, most of them deputies, made addresses in favor of war.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the people of Rome believed the country to be in danger and would preserve it by all means at their disposal, "the sacrifice of national honor."

Shout Violent Threats.

When the people in Milan heard that Signor Salandra's cabinet had resigned, a gathering of 50,000 men and women protested with great violence. There were cries of "Down with the parliamentary Camorra," "Death to Emperor William," "Death to the Kaiser," "Death to Emperor Francis Joseph," "Hurrah for the war," "Hurrah for the revolution," "Down with the traitors." Leaflets were distributed on the streets bearing the words: "Death to Giolitti!"

"Down With the Monarchy."

The Count of Turin, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, left the royal palace on foot. He was recognized and hissed and a threatening mob surrounded him crying, "Down with the monarchy!" "Long live the republic!"

Sante Garibaldi, a son of Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has been fighting in the French, harassed the crowd in Milan and declared, "If the government refuses to go to war against Austria my family will lead the people on the barricade."

Gioele d'Annunzio, addressing a crowd today, said:

"I declare on my honor that the triple alliance was denounced by Italy."

EXTRA GUARDS PLACED.

Precautions Taken for Safety of Torpedo Station and Magazine.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15.—Extra guards of enlisted men have been placed around the naval torpedo station and around the magazine on Roan Island, it was learned tonight.

It was announced that this was a precautionary measure against fires and thefts, in view of the steady increase in the valuation of the plants since recent engagements.

## U. S. AMBASSADOR HANDS GERMAN SUBMARINE NOTE

Expected Here Kaiser Will Suspend Undersea Attacks Pending Reply.

## ARBITRATION SUGGESTED; THOUGHT IMPRACTICABLE

No Court to Which Case Could Be Assigned Owing to Issues Involved.

## TALK AMICABLE SETTLEMENT

Diplomats Believe Two Governments Will Be Able to Arrive at Understanding Honorable to Both.

## AMERICAN DEMANDS HANDS TO GERMANY

Ambassador Gerard has delivered the American note to the German foreign office.

A reply from Germany is expected in about eight days. In the meantime it is believed that Germany will refrain from submarine attacks on passenger ships.

It is intimated in press dispatches that Germany would willingly submit the questions raised in the American note to arbitration, but the plan is considered impractical here because there is no court to which the case could be assigned.

Germany has officially received the note from the United States regarding the Lusitania affair, and this government has been so notified by American Ambassador Gerard.

It is expected in official circles that Germany's reply will not be transmitted for about eight days, but it is probable that Mr. Gerard before that time will send a report on how the government and semi-official press received the note.

That Germany will refrain in the meantime from submarine attack on passenger vessels is the belief alike of administration and German embassy officials.

Word from Ambassador Gerard to the State Department last evening that he had received the note from Berlin to the imperial German government, the American note sent Thursday as a consequence of the Lusitania tragedy, removed all anxiety here over the delay in transmission, and awakened interest in the nature of Germany's reply.

Telegraphic and cable delays and the action of the submarine in the North Atlantic, which has been between the imperial chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, and doublet Emperor William himself, have prevented Germany's reply from being received within a week, in the opinion of well informed circles.

Arbitration Is Hinted.

The intimation which came in press dispatches indirectly from Berlin to the American note to arbitration was received with much interest, and it was indicated that if there was a suspension of submarine warfare on merchant ships while the discussion was in progress the plan might be given serious consideration by the American government.

Arbitration, also, has been talked of by German officials. It is believed that some German officials intimated that, although without advice from Berlin, they would continue from previous knowledge of the desire of the German government to remain friendly with the United States that arbitration would be well advised.

Expect Amicable Settlement.

That some way would be found to reach an amicable settlement between the United States and Germany was the growing conviction of many officials and diplomats. A variety of suggestions were heard.

One which was given serious thought was a proposal to send a commission of belligerent ships carrying munitions of war or absolute contraband if they also carried passengers. This would involve no embargo, but a separation of passenger and contraband traffic.

The United States stands firmly on the legal right of its citizens to travel on ships and believes its position is indisputable. Germany, however, holds that this has become a debatable question on account of changed conditions, and if the two classes of ocean-going traffic were separated, the question would direct their attention to contraband ships alone.

Humane Treatment Required.

The objection to this, however, in the opinion of some officials, is that the plan still would not provide for the humane treatment which international law prescribes for the crew of a vessel carrying contraband and making no resistance to visit and search or any attempt to run a blockade. To torpedo without warning or even to give time for the crew to save their lives would be to get into small boats, it was pointed out, would leave them to the mercy of the high seas unless a big boat happened to be nearby.

This is the position taken in the American note, and some officials

(Continued on Nineteenth Page.)

## PRESIDENT MISSING AFTER REBELS FIRE ON CITY OF LISBON

Uprising Reported Crushed After Many People Are Killed and Wounded.

## NAVY SAID TO BE HEAD OF VICIOUS OUTBREAK

Revolutionists Declare Object Is the Restoration of a Real Republic.

## WARN AGAINST REPRISALS

Refuse to Hoist Any Party Flag. King Alfonso of Spain Decides Against Intervention.

MADRID, May 16.—The President of Portugal, Manuel de Azevedo, is reported to have disappeared following the bombardment of Lisbon this afternoon by a rebel naval squad, seeking to overthrow the present regime. Another report has it that the president abandoned the palace of Balen and went to Lisbon under the escort of a republican guard.

Latest advices from Madrid declare that the revolution has been completely crushed, but not until after many lives had been lost and many wounded during the fighting which went on in the streets of Lisbon during a big part of yesterday.

The revolutionists, in making public their attitude, said they desired to rid the country of a dictatorial government and to establish in the presidency the ex-premier, Afonso Costa. One report had it that Costa had been assassinated, but this was not confirmed.

El Mundo publishes the following regarding the Portuguese revolt: "The signal for the outbreak in Lisbon was given by three shots fired in the street, to which the cruisers anchored in the port responded."

"Toward the end of the afternoon the whole city was in a tumult, shots being fired everywhere. The wounded filled the streets. During the fusillade, cries of 'Down with the monarchy' were heard. The marines of all the vessels joined the movement, which was accentuated by the navy. The revolutionists of the vessels. All the ships flew the flag of the republic."

Commander Murdered.

Private advices reaching the Spanish capital from Lisbon set forth that the commander of the Portuguese cruiser, G. Vasco da Gama, has been murdered.

A Reuter dispatch to London from Lisbon says the revolutionary committee has issued a proclamation stating that "the object of the movement is to restore a real republic. They desire a national government, and therefore will not accept of a government which will not act vigorously and generously toward the vanquished."

Movement Is Republican.

The revolutionary movement in Portugal is said to be republican. Its object is to defend and consolidate the republic by the formation of a new ministry. It is declared. The revolutionary committee met aboard the battleship Vasco da Gama for the purpose of selecting a new government. It is reported that Joao Chagas, former premier and minister of the interior, will be the new premier and also minister of the interior.

Spain Gets Statement.

The Spanish government Saturday received from the Governor of Badajoz, Spain, near the Portuguese frontier, the following statement concerning the revolt:

"The rebellion broke out at Lisbon about the 13th inst. The difficulty of constituting a court of arbitration at this time, when most of the great powers have participated in the war, desired as at war, was pointed out by some diplomats, however, as making the plan impracticable."

Battleship Off on Mission.

"The battleship Vasco da Gama has left Lisbon on a secret governmental mission."

"All railway and telegraphic communication around the capital has been interrupted. The Elba garrison remains faithful and has sent troops to Lisbon. At Santarem an artillery regiment bombarded the 24th infantry, whose losses are unknown. A band of civilians set fire to a British cork factory at Portalegre. There has also been an outbreak at Oporto, where several people were wounded."

No more trains are arriving at Alcantara, the last Spanish station near the Portuguese frontier.

Spain Not to Intervene.

After a conference with King Alfonso today, the premier and minister of foreign affairs made known the determination of the government of Spain to refrain from intervention in any form in Portugal, and to confine itself to the protection of the lives and interests of Spanish subjects in that country.

Events Leading to Revolt.

PARIS, May 15.—A letter received by the Associated Press from Lisbon describes the events leading up to the reported revolt in Portugal. The letter in substance follows:

"The first indication of a disturbance in the Lusitania approving his stand in the Lusitania approving his stand

## PRESIDENT ON YACHT IS SAILING UP COAST

Stopped for Time at Newport News and Played Golf—Headed for New York.

## ARMED MEN ATTACK PACIFIC CABLE STATION

Shots Exchanged Between Vancouver Island Raiders and Sentry.

## FLEET EFFICIENCY NEVER SO HIGH, WRITES DEWEY

President of General Board of Navy Says It Should Be Increased, However.

## LOYAL TO ADOPTED HOME

Head of Krieger Bund Says German-Americans Will Fight for United States.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, May 15.—Rudolph Beerd, member of the city council and president of the national organization of former members of the German army, known as the Deutscher Krieger Bund von Nord Amerika, in a statement today said in case of war between the United States and Germany German-Americans would be found fighting for the United States.

"There can be no question as to the attitude of the German-Americans," said Mr. Beerd. "The Germans would organize in their own regiments to defend this country should the need arise. The Germans of this country give President Wilson credit for meeting a trying situation fairly, and in the end, right or wrong, in case of war, would be with him to a man."

GIVEN TO DUTCH SUBJECTS.

Shares of Holland-America Line Transferred From Germans.

LONDON, May 15, 6:52 p.m.—Shares of the Holland-America steamship line representing about one-quarter of the entire capital, which heretofore were in the hands of German steamship companies, have been transferred to Dutch subjects, according to a dispatch from The Hague to Reuters Telegram Company.

THINK THE MICHIGAN LEADS

Target Figures Likely to Place Her at Top.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, May 15.—It is understood in the fleet that the battleship Michigan will come out "top ship" as the result of the recent target practice of the vessels composing the Atlantic fleet.

While the results of the target practice have not yet been tabulated, it is believed by officers of the fleet that the showing made by the Michigan will entitle her to the pennant.

Commander Roscoe B. Bulmer of the Michigan is a Washington man and is prominent in society in the National Capital.

President's Stand Approved.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—The Indiana association of the Travelers' Protective Association, in annual convention here today, voted to send a message to President Wilson approving his stand in the Lusitania approving his stand

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## RUSSIANS BEING FORCED OUT OF THEIR HARD-WON CARPATHIAN POSITIONS

Czar's Forces Also in Danger of Losing Peremyshl---Retreat in Many Sections of East.

## AUSTRIANS ARE DRIVEN BACK FOR 20 MILES IN BUKOWINA

Terrible Fighting in West Brings Great Sacrifices of Men—French Continue Progress, But Berlin Claims Some Checks For Foe.

## WEATHER.

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